while a filler of the a specific vone of the policy of the party of the property of the party of

metropolitan public for of the opera is so great that a single na crowds the Academy of Music night after night, what would be the result if this prima donna were supported by a company worthy of her? Mr. Wallack is not ated with a star or two in his company, but he has a constellation of them. Here lies the secret of his unvarying success and the cause of former failures in opera. Every one in an operatic company, no matter how humble the position, should know how to sing and act, and the tenor, in particular, should be a true, reliable artist. The leader of the orchestra, who occupies as responsible a position at that of a pilot at sea, should be musician of the highest attainments. It is in his power, at all times, to ruin a performance. But the weakest feature In opera here is the mise en scene. A Swiss Village, with the Alps in the distance, does duty for Richmond Fair, in "Martha," and a score of other places equally removed from Mount Blanc. The absurdity of the scenery in some of the operas presented at the Academy is about the same as if Lake Como, with St. Paul's, a porcelain tower, and the Pyramids in the distance were to represent Central Park. There is no excuse for this-not the slightest. If one of the dramatic managers should be guilty of such an outrage on common sense his audience would rise and leave the theatre in disgust. We offer these emarks with a view to arouse operatic nanagers to a sense of their duties. The publie have shown again and again their willingness to second the efforts of an impresario, but it is only their right to demand the fulfilment of managerial promises and the presentation of operas in complete style. It does not make the slightest difference who undertakes opera here, the public care not whether it is Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown; but as long as the manager gives us opera as it should be given he will receive the hearty support of the people of New York. Italian opera is the lavorite protegé of wealth and fashion here. and is deserving of such encouragement, as it is the highest and most intellectual form of THE GRAND SACHEM has saved a hundred

thousand dollars in abandoning this time the usual grand Tammany torchlight procession : but does any one suppose that he will hesitate to disburse half a million among "the boys," if called for, when he has fifteen millions at Mtake?

Prince Bismarck's Speech-War Indications and Preparations.

The world has learned to attach importance to the atterances of Prince Bismarck on European affairs. He, more than any other man, can maintain the peace of Europe or make war. We know, too, that his words, whether indicating peace or war, have pround significance. Our telegram from Berlin, published yesterday, shows that in he debate on the War Fund bill in the Reichstag Bismarck impressed upon the members the necessity of strengthening he country and empowering the Emperor to act promptly in view of the present aspect of European affairs. These words, qualified as they are by a cautious argument that Germany only wants to be prepared for possible gencies, have a menacing look. If we istake not they will create great uneasiness in Europe. Bismarck told the Reichstag that the Emperor William should be left unhackled so as to be in a position to act either upon the offensive or defensive, and the Reichstag passed the bill for that purpose. Frue, this astute statesman might have acted thus with the object of averting war. But end he has in view, the consolidation of all the German race or German speaking people in one empire, now that he has the power and the condition of Europe is so favorble. It is barely possible he might attain shis without war, but not at all probable. There are Germans in the Russian empire and Germans in the Austrian empire. Which floes he want first? Which of these empires Is he likely to be allied with to despoil the other? And what are the conditions and pompensation he would offer? The question ppens a wide field for conjecture. It is evi-cent that Europe rests upon a volcano that may any day involve nearly the whole Contiment in war. The map of Europe may be econstructed within a year or two. Nor are he questions of territorial readjustment and reconstitution of governments by race or pationality the only ones that may lead the lynasties to war, That may be deemed desirble to divert the masses from the political and social movements which the International ociety and other societies have inaugurated. Bismarck's words sound like the first murmuring of a terrible storm. Henceforth the news from Europe will be anxiously looked for. The fate of empires appears to be trembling in the scales of destiny.

COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY, sheltered behind he broad mantle of his Deputy, Green, has so far been sailing in comparatively smooth raters before gentle winds, while Tweed has o bear the brunt of the Tammany battle, and Garvey, Ingersoll and Woodward are tossed bout upon the mountain waves of the stormy Atlantic, or are hiding away in solitary holes and corners with their shares of the money. But does any one imagine that our clearhighted Assistant Attorney General, O'Conor, intends to let our "happy go lucky" Comproller sleep after the election on a bed of coses, and in a chamber perfumed with the calm of a thousand flowers? Those missing wenty millions disappeared to a great extent nder Mr. Connolly as the guardian of the ople's treasury, and we are convinced that ne people's advocate, O'Conor, is resolved to rnow who besides "the Boss" has profited from those missing millions, and how, and when and why.

SENATOR FENTON made a little milk and rater republican campaign speech at Jamesown, and then concluded to hang up his addle. Mr. Greeley, instead of stirring up he "rural districts" with the thunders of his loquence, such as they are, stays in town to seep up his fight on Murphy, and to see that native is done to Gridley. The inference folows that if the democrats carry their State icket Fenton and Greeley, over an oyster tew, will consider what is next to be done to

President Thiers and the Radical Leaders

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRANCE.

Paus, Nov. 5, 1871. Victor Hugo has made a second visit to President Thiers to procure pardon for Henri Rochefort.

The President received him kindly, but declined to nterfere with the course of the law in M. Roche-

. COMMUNIST INCENDIARISM LEADS TO DEATH. The Communist Queenel has been tried and cou-victed of firing buildings in Paris. The Court pronounced the sentence of death

BELGIUM.

Government Relief for Emigrant Distress in

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSRLS. Nov. 5, 1871. The Belgian government has forwarded \$20,000 to america for the relief of the Belgian settlers in Wisconsin who have suffered by the forest fires. The government has also opened a subscription for voluntary contributions for the same object.

SPAIN.

Treasury Need and Bond Taxation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 5, 1871. The sub-committee of the Budget Committee o the Cortes has agreed to report favorably on the proposed tax on coupous of spanish bouds.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Presidential Travel and General Peace-Naval

and Agricultural Reports.

President Saget continues in the South, visiting he different towns. He meets with enthusiastic

receptions everywhere he goes.

The case of the steamer Hornet is still pending. The Spanish Consul has despatched a war steamer

to Havana for further instructions. The United States war steamer Swatara is expected at Port au Prince, from St. Domingo, on her way to the United States.

The coffee crop is large. Small lots appear in the market at high prices. It is quoted at \$9 per quintal.

The country continues quiet.

ST. DOMINGO.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Revolutionary Tactics and Operations in the Eleid-Bucz Not Favorable to British Speculation.

5T. DOMINGO, Oct. 24, 1871. The provisional revolutionary government has di-vided the revolutionary army in two bodies, under Generals Cabral and Pimentel, and will make a combined attack, from north and south, on the town of

President Baez is absent on a visit to Cibao and the northern provinces of the republic. He intenus to extend his visit to Puerro Plata.

The British mail steamer will cease touching at St. Domingo city, as Bazz refused to pay any contribution tor the support of the line.

ST. THOMAS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

"Hurricane Senson" Terminated Rain-The Mails from New York. CHRISTIANSTADT, St. Thomas, Oct. 29, 1871. The heavy rains during the last week indicate the

end of the hurricane season.
Quarantine has been established for vessels from Trinidad and Jamaica, as smallpox prevails in the

from New York and leaves in the evening for Rio.
The wife of the Governor of St. Thomas arrived in WARINE DISASTERS.

The British bark Artistic arrived here on the 20th Advices from St. Domingo state that the British brig Stargo, of Lunenberg, N. S., struck on the bar while leaving the harbor with a cargo of logwood. She put back to be surveyed. Part of her crew were sick.

PORTO RICO.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO. Pleased with the Excentive and All in Good

Breakh.

SAN JUAN, Oct. 27, 1871. The newly appointed Captain General, Senor Gomez Pulido, gives general satisfaction. The sugar crop is about disposed of. A few lots remain to be shipped.

The health of the island is good.

VENEZUELA.

Government Capture of Insurgents and War Material-Blockade in the Orinoco-President Blanco in Arms-Commercial Tariff.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1871.
Advices received from Ourages state that it was asserted there that the cause of the Venezuelan revolutionists, who are at present in possession of Cludad, Boilvaa, is threatened with defeat.

The revolutionary General, Aniceto Parra, who embarked on the steamer Nutrias to effect a landing at San Fernando with men and ammunition, was and ammunition captured. In a few days the river Orinoco would be entirely

One thousand five hundred troops under Generals

Aristoguista and Mendoza had left Caracas to retake he town of Ciudad, Bolivan

Late Caracas advices represent that President Guzman Blanco had assembled a large army at Va-lencia and was operating vigorously against the insurrection in the West, headed by General It was rumored that President Blanco was endea-

oring to win over General Herrera at any price. and thus put an end to the insurrection.

The revolution in the East, with its seat at Ciu-

lad-Bolivar, continued inactive. Blanco was getting his deet in readiness to oper

ander blockade.
General Pulldo remained in charge of the government in Caracas during Blanco's absence,
New taxes had been imposed on all goods and
produce landed and shipped, averaging ten cents produce landed and shipped, averaging ten cents per 100 pounds.

The general impression in Caracas was that Blanco would succeed in quelling the insurrection.

A brig loaded with ammunition for the government had arrived at Laguayra from New York.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

The following is the condition of the market at the close of business to-day:—Stock of sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 131,600 boxes, 875 hists. Receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 225 hists. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,080 boxes, 876 hists. Superior during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,080 boxes, 876 hists. Superior the United States. Sugar market firm, with a light demand; cuyers demand a reduction. No. 12 butch standard, 10 reals; Nos. 10 to 12 butch standard, 125 at 10 reals, per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 10 butch standard, 115 a 13% reals. Molasses sugar, 7% reals for Nos. 5 to 10. Succession of the standard, 115 a 13% reals. Molasses sugar, 7% reals for Nos. 5 to 10. Succession s 20 Dutch standard, 11½ a 13½ reals. Molasses sugar, 7½ reals for Nos. 3 to 10. Muscovado sugar.—Pair to good refine, 18½ a 5 reals. Bacon, 814 50 per cwt. Flour, 417 25. Hams.—American saited, 325 50 per quintal. Lard, in kegs. 818 50; in time, 818 50. Petatoes, 81 per bbl. Tallow, 818 50; wax.—Tellow, 89 25; white, 818. Onions, 82. Coal oil, in time, 8 reals. Lumber.—White pine, 820 50. Freights.—Per hox of sugar from Northern ports, 75c., per had, sugar, 83 50. Exchange on United States, sixty days, currency, 1½c. a 1½c. discount; short sight, 35c. discount; short sight, 95c. discount; short sight, 95c. discount; short sight, 95c. discount; short sight, 95c. discount; short sight, 95c.

AN ARCTIC DISASTER.

The Whaling Fleet in the Arctic Ocean Jammed by Ice Floes.

THIRTY-THREE VESSELS LOST

Twelve Hundred Persons Huddled Into Six Whalers.

LOSS A MILLION AND A HALF.

SAN FAANCISCO, Nov. 5, 1871. The steamship Mosos Taylor, arrived from Honotulu and Australia, reports having boarded the water-logged brig Shelchou, from San Francisco to Callao, and found all dead except the captain, who was saved, though hardly breathing. She also reports a terrible disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet.

CAUGHT IN THE ICE. Thirty-three vessels were trushed or abandoned. The captains of the whaters Arolic, Gay Head, Minerya, Eliza Swift, demideer, Eugenia and Pacia, who had arrived at Honolulu, furnished the follow

ing details of the loss of the whaling fleet;-The vessels commerced arriving, says Captain Thadrus, on the lay of May. The lat of June the ice of ened and let the fleet up within sight of Cape Navarino, the fleet working northwards. Found some whates crossing the Sea of Anadyer, and it Behring sea more and plenty, but experienced much trouble from the ice; and when the fleet arrived at Cape Behring and Flower Bay the whales had passed through

whither the fleet followed, meeting with fair success until about the 1st of September, when ice flees and pergs to a great extent commenced drifting down, and by the 10th a number of vessels had been sunk and the bulk of the remainder hemmed in by the

dritting ice or driven ashore.
On September 2 the brig Comet sunk. On the 7th the Roman was drifted bodily out to sea by two floes and crushed like an egg shell. The crew narrowly escaped. The Florida and Victoria, of San Francisco, were also crushed. September 13, the captains of the fleet, hemmed in

between Point Belcher and Wainwright Inlet, held a meeting, and resolved to abandon the vessels in SAVE THE LIVES OF THE CREWS,

which was done, and 1,200 satiors took refuge or board the remainder of the fleet, which had been fortunate enough to escape outside before the ice closed in the vessels. The vessels abandoned are the Concordia, Gay Head, George, John Wells, Massachusetts, J. D. Thompson, Contest, G. Morgan, Champion, Henry Tabor, E. Swift, O. Crocker, Navy, Reindeer, Fanny, George Howland, Pacia, Eugenia, Kaboola and T. Dickinson. It is supposed THE WHOLE NUMBER LOST

will reach thirty-three. The vessels know to be safe, with the oil secured, are as follows:—Arctic, barrels sperm; Daniel Webster, 250 barrels; Lagoda 725 barrels; Europa, 330 barrels; Medos, 450 barrels believed, will be a total loss, there being little chance of recovering even the cargoes in the

The captain of the Florida arrived here by the steamer Moses Taylor. The news created the greatest excitement at Honolulu and here.

List of the Officers and Sallers Sayed— Twelve Hundred Men Carried in Six Whalers-Loss a Million and a

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5, 1871. The following are additions to the list of wnalers abandoned in the Arctic:—Florida, Julian, Awashonks, Minerva, William Rotch, Mary Roman and Comet. The ice grove down from the northwest, forcing the fleet on the mudbanks, the fce ground-

THE FOLLOWING CAPTAINS
arrived here by the Moses Taylor:—Leander Owen,
wife and child, of the Coptest; T. C. Packard, of the H. Taber: B. Dexter and wife, of the Emily Newburg, of the Hawailan ship Paca; W. Erial Norton, of the Awashonks; Jared Jarnegan, of the Roman; M. W. Bliven, of the Elizabeth Swift; W. H. Kelis, of the Gay Head; West Mitchell, of the Massa-Allen, of the Minerva; Aaron Deene, of the John Wells; T. W. Williams, wife and A. Amily, of the liams and wife, of the Fanny; A. Osborne. of the George; Henry Pierce, of the Champion; Redfield, of the Victoria; Smith, of the Carlotta.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS
also arrived:—Charles R. Smithers, Lot Luce, Albert G. Glass, John Julia, John W. Fisher, W. A. Smith, Charles Hubbard, William P. Ryan, Thomas Driscoll, Frank Pierce, Francis C. Eldridge, H. G. Dexter, E. H. Ludlow, D. B. Adams, John Rogers, E. Lapham, John William Davis, James S. Carter, R. B. Stratton, E. C. Murray, Samuel Mitchell, S. C. George Paine, Rufus Haskins, T. Manchester, N. C. Ranson, James Carter, H. T. Colson, W. P. Davenport, John R. Stevens, Edward Frazer, George Duffey, George Smith, R. P. Giffard, Seth Ingalls, Joseph Tinker and about twenty-five others whose families reside in San Fran-

cisco, also arrived. Nearly six hundred of the wrecked sailors ware Wanakas and will remain at Honoiulu, leaving as many more there, many of them unprovided for. The park Comet will bring as many as the can carry, and the American Consul was negotiating for a bark to carry another load to San Francisco. The officers think a naval vessel should be sent to pring away the remainder. Arctic Sea on six whaters, in addition to their crews and cargoes of oil. The loss by the destruction of the fleet is about a million and a naif of dollars. The catch destroyed foots up to thirteen thousand and sixty-five barrels of while oil, nine hundred and sixty-five of sperm and one hundred thousand pounds of boue. The last person dying on brig schelekoff was Ashley Crane, as passenger, son of Judge Crane, of Alameda county, California, who expired one day before the Moses Taylor boarded her. She had been drifting, waterlogged, 100 days, during which time the survivors had been on the deck, unable to get food from below.

IMMIGRATION.

Synopsis of the Report of the Special Commissioner-The Great Influx of Fereigners-Permanent Suggestions for Taking Better

Care of Them. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1871. Mr. J. Frederick Myers, of the Secretary of the Treasury's office, some time ago, under official astructions, proceeded to Great Britain and Germany and subsequently to New York to investigate the subject of immigration and the proper transpor tation or immigrants to and within the United States. In a report, as the basis of greater governmental care and further legislation, he places the fact that the immigration movement, to the average number of 250,000 souls per temporary, scarcely fluctuating, but perpanent, and the number may reach 300,000 for the next twenty years. This colossal, yet peaceful, people's movement, which changes the very character of the American nation, should become the subject of carefully matured legislation. He has been greatly gratified in finding that the vast masses of mmigrants are composed of the best and most enterprising farmers, mechanics and laborers. It is true the great majority are not rion, nor do they beiong to the professional classes, but they generbeing to the professional classes, but they generally possess some means, estimated at an average of \$120 per head, an abundance of household goods, are in the prime of life, rugged, honest, peaceful, industrious and thoroughly trained in their callings. He believes, taking all classes of immigrants, not exceeding four per centum belong to the dangerous and criminal elements of society, and not exceeding one per cent are actual and convicted criminals. There is, moreover, quite a stream of roturn steerage passongers, who represent to some extent the disappointed failures who valuly live without physical exertions. He has not been able

to obtain evidence that any government has par-doned offenders for other than political crimes on condition that they emigrate to the United States; but that in the absence of all check and watchful-ness on the part of our authorities the temptation to do so is very great, and he has no doubt that criminals recently from prisons do emigrate. He beliaves that a careful and not merely mechanical minals recently from prisons do emigr leves that a careful and not merely me believes that a careful and not merely mechanical registration of name, age, condition, &c., and a reference to home documents, which every bona face emigrant carries, would go very far toward making it unsafe for criminals to land upon our shorea. He is decidedly of opinion that the present steerage system should be greatly modified or abolished, and makes suggestions for the protection of emigrants in railway transportation, and advacates an emigrant bureau as a remedy for the evils incident to steerage immigration, and a court of summary purishedion. The comfort of immigrants would be greatly promoted if their rights aboard ship were protected by treaty with loreign Powers. Mr. Myers concludes his report by answering that part of his instructions as to whether anything can be done under existing law to remedy the present evils. He recommonds:—

First—That upon the arrival of all vessels carrying emigrants an inspector or inspectors, speaking as many languages as possible, certainly German, shall be sent on board, whose duly is shall be to muster the emigrants and ask them whether they had any grounds of cemplaint, and in case they had any that seemed to be well founded, to make a memorandum to writing.

**Record—To make a complete diagram of the room occupied.

they had any that assumed to be well founded, to make a memorandum in writing.

**Recond—To make a complete diagram of the room occupied by steerage passeogers, measuring its superficial and cubic clear space, and also to ascertain the number that occupied said space; and further, to ascertain the quality and quantity of food, the means of ventilation and escape.

**Third—To make a duplicate report to the Collector of the Port, who shall furnish one copy to the Treasury Department. He is of the opinion that many abuses would be remedied by the companies themselves if their attention were officially directed to them. Very frequently the sitewards and subordinates are responsible for unwholesome and badly cooket food and unciesniness, while the directors of an abundant supply. He fully believes that, in the absence of further legislation, this official inspection would have a beneficial effect. Lastly, maxmuch as foreign ship owners have raised the question whether a captain of a foreign ship can be fixed and imprisoned by our government, for acts done at sea and lawful under his own government for acts done at sea and lawful under his own government, the question of jurisdiction should be referred to the Attorney General for examination and advices on that, in case of an adverse decision, other remedies may be devised in the new law.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1871.

The National Labor Reform Party. meeting as an auxiliary to the Convention called for October 18 in Columbus, and which was adjourned to meet in Washington on the 5th of Debled here last night and adopted a plan of action. The preamble sets forth the necessity of unifying the trade unions, labor brotherhoods, &c., in a party independent of republican and demcratic parties who have outlived their usefulness to the people by dividing between them the industrial classes of the community, which give to the monopower in elections and absolute control of public affairs. It is purposed to hold the Convention here on the 5th December to prepare a platform and issue an address to the people, to nominate candidates for the Forty-third Congress and candidates for President and President. A committee of organization was appointed by the chairman, A. E. Redstone, to invite gentlemen of national reputation, ability and known devotion to the cause of labor to co-operate with the delegates in the great work required in this emergency by the industrial classes of the country. The committee is to have a general supervision of the movement until the Convention is organized. The chairman appointed Alexander M. Kenaday, A. T. Cavis and E. McMurray on the committee, and subsequently, the chairman, A. E. Redstone, of Call forma, was added, who remarked that Mr. Kenaday the head of the committee, was pioneer of the labor movement in California, where he had organized the working men on the eight hour question, con-ducting it to a successful issue, and as Vice President of the National Labor Union had jurisdiction over he entire Pacific coast, and that his practica ability, as shown in the work of organization, emiment. A. T. Cavis has also been prominent in the labor movement, and was Vice President of the

Diartial Law in the South It is said in official circles that the President has no present intention of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any Southern State other than South Carolina unless a condition of things shall occur similar to that in the proclaimed counties to render such a course necessary to sup-

The National Centenary. Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, President of the Park Board; Hon, J. D. Morrell, Centennial Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and J. L. Shoe-Chairman of the Philadelphia Commission, in company Scott, had an interview tennial with President Grant yesterday on the subject of American Independence in Philadelphia. They, among other things, desire that all the Commissioners authorized by the Law of Congress be soon not yet having been designated, in order that there may be a general meeting to prepare plans for the future; and these gentlemen also showed the im-portance of such action by Congress as would emnational character, and inaugurating a new era in

the nation's industrial as well as political history. A Provident Clerk-Secrets of the Interior Department-Work for Ben Butler.
The late truce between the Massachusetts pollicians is likely to prove as hollow as the famous peace of Amiens, and the conflict promises to rage flercely this winter on the wider field of the national Congress. The bone of contention will be a certain Johnes, for several years the Clerk of the House Committee on Claims, of which William B. Washchairman, and it is generally reputed about the Cap-tiol that if Johnes was not a good thing for the place the place was a good thing for Johnes. At the clo of the last session of Congress, and just after the passage of the Pension bill of the war of 1812, Johnes on account of any knowledge of the line of business of that bureau, but because it was thought his acquaintance with the substrata of Washington public life would be useful to the new Commissioner, Baker, just imported from Minnesota. Johnes' appointment was obtained for him by Washburn, and his new duties are neither so arduous nor so responsible as to prevent him from acting, as usual, as the conas to prevent him from acting, as usual, as the con-fidential friend of his late master at the capital. To-day the particulars relating to a pension certifi-cate signed by him, instead of the proper officials designated to certify such papers, were made pub-lic. The pension law concerning the soldiers of 1812 requires evidence of sixty days' service, but in the case of one Peter J. Broas, of New York, Chief Cherk Johnes certified that service from August 27 to October 11, 1812, with three days added for travel. to October 11, 1812, with three days added for travel, was a full term of sixty days. The Reviewing Clerk declining to pass the case on such a state-ment, Johnes passed it himself. But this is not all, Johnes was recently one of a committee of three appointed by Secretary Delano from his depart-ment to inquire into the adaptability and value of a hotel building on Louisiana avenue, known as the Seaton House, which he propriator, who was losing money on it, was family committee reported the building admirably safe and convenient for public uses and worth for three years was executed. A part of the In transferred to the hotel, which, to say the least, is far from the best building offered. It is now asserted that a considerable percentage upon the three years' rent was promised, if not actually paid, to
the members of the committee, and it is understood
that the matter will be brought before Congress. In
view of the relations between Johnes and Washburn there are grim surmises that General Butler,
who has already given warning of his intention to
stir up matters lively this winter in Washington,
will not overlook the Pension Office, the Seaton
House and Mr. Johnes, The selection of
the latter to protect Commissioner Baker
from the Congressmen, whose devices were so well
understood by Johnes, is regarded as a good joke
by those who remember that Baker, though last
from Minnesota, is an old Ohio pointclan and frical
of Delano, not entirely unacquainted with the Ohio
Life and Trust Company of bygone days. The Debartment of the Interior, created at the expense of
the older Executive Departments, has not, since the
days of Tom Ewing, upheld in its record the wisdom
of its founders. The last Cabinet officer who pre
sided over it was General Cox, whose ignominious
expulsion from the President's conneils opened the
way for Delano and a new set of experienced speculators. Disorder and the putting of the hand backward for whatever may come into it are common
qualities of its administration to-day. If the Presiddent does not need a new Secretary of the Interior
the Secretary needs assistants who are not like
Johnes or members of the Ohio Rings. the members of the committee, and it is understood

WAITING FOR ALEXIS.

The Recoption Fleet in the Lower Bay-How a Roar Admiral was Sold.

UNITED STATES SHIP CONGRESS, NOV. 4, 1871. In the excitement consequent upon the approaching election the coming of Alexis has doubtless taken a secondary place among the citizens of the Empire State. But with us, "aftout on the ocean wave," with only such a change of scene as is brought about by the vessels of the squadron swinging with the tide, the date and circumstances of his probable arrival are subjects of perpetual speculation. To the unprofessional this state of things brings such an atmosphere of the tedium viter that the smalles incident is readily grasped for its temporary rollef. Every day the ships' crews are exercised in some of the amenities of naval warfare. Boat expedismall fleet in themselves. Topgallantmasts are sent down and topmasts housed until it would seem that the lower masts would be sent down somewhere out of sight. Then the signal to send up everything is made, and in a few minutes the masts seem to grow up towards the clouds again with the rapidity of the famous Jananese radishes, which are planted at night and rival the mountains in height before morning. I will not answer for the radishes; but I can bear witness to the masts. We are singularly free from rumor aboard the fleet; but not so with navai authorities ashore.

A good joke on this matter, which eventuated

A good joke on this matter, which eventuated three days ago, has only just leaked out. On the 1st inst. Rear Admiral Smith was' seated in the Admiral's chair at the hyceum, in the Navy Yard. His brow was unclouded, if we may except the look of severity which an admiral might as well take off his broad stripe as surrender. Captain Braine was on hand with the gleum of satisfaction on his face which bespeaks the man contented with himself and the world around him. A small boy presented himself at hali-past two in the afternoon at the Navy Yard gare at the foot of York street, Brooklyn, and with an air of conscious importance astounded the marine on sentry by asking to see the Admiral. The sentry took a deep breath, elevated his eyerows until they disappeared under his shake and then smilled.

"Yer want the Admiral, do yer? Won't no body else do yer, young feller?"

"Yer want the Admiral, do yer? Won't no body else do yer, young feller?"
The small boy sneered a sneer at the naval warrior and wafted a vellew-covered envelope under the marine's nose. The marine qualted, and with an obsequious bow pointed the way to the dea of the Admiral. The small boy, with the tread of an emperor's son, entered the awful presence, and laid the yellow covered missive before the mighty being in. the Admiral's chair. The yellow cover was torn hurriedly off, and, with a pardonable exclamation of joy, the Admiral read as follows:

November 1, 1871. 4

By telegraph from B.
To Admiral M. SMITH:—
The Grand Duke is in the lower harbor. Will be up about
FENN.

"Now, by St. Nicholas," exclaimed the Admira',
"boy, thou hast brought me great news. Give me
thy book that I may sign it, and here is a quarter
for thyself."

The boy, overwheimed with the condescension
and generosity, left the presence covered with
blushes. The Admiral summoned his orderlies
and man servants and called for his application of the context of the c

When Admiral Tromp, In powder and pomp, With his broom swept the enops of the Channel

When Admiral Tromp,
In powder and pomp,
With his broom swept the chops of the Chaunel.
The Taliapoosa lay at the wharf engaged in the prosaic operation of coating.
"Now, hoist my standard at the fore," he cried, "and swiftly stem the tide."
"Aye, aye, sir;" was the response, and the quartermaster said to his partner,
"Bill, run up the gridiron."
It was run up. The Admiral and the Commandant stopped on board, when he remembered that no admiral was an admiral without his barge. The barge was brought and fastened by a towrope to the stern of the Taliapoosa, while that vessel, swinging out, headed down the East River, with the Admiral gathering up the corners of his mouth until they seemed to bear a near approach to the smile of suavity which should mantle his check when the Imperial Muscovite boy, Alexis Alexandrovitch, would pronounce, with a Parisan accent, the classic name of Smith.

"Ha! ha!" he murmured, "the Taliapoosa shall be first alongside, and Smith will be the first syllable which shall reach his cars. Let me see. I shall murmur. "Voire Altesse Imperiale, y'at i'honweur do —

"Bumbeat Rocket on the port bow, having the coal frigate Josko in tow," exclaimed somebody, interrupting the Admiral's musing.

"Mort de mo viel" roared the latter, "what means this? The Rocket tolling up with a coal barge and not bearing the slightest look of agriation about her amomestack. And, by St. Nicholas, once more, there is a look of gravity upon the brow of Commodore Garbon, whom I mark treading the Josko's quarterdeck, which is strange. Can there be any doubt? Oh! no, no. The telegram speaks with certainty. What do you think, Capital Braine?

"A sell, Admiral; that tugboat could nover wear."

muttered:—
"A sell, Admiral; that tugboat could never wear so unconcerned a look if the imperial visitor was in

so unconcerned a look if the imperial visitor was in the lower bay."

A mournful stlence followed, broken only by the besting of the paddles. As the swift craft darted beating of the paddles. As the swift craft darted through the Narrows the lookout descried the reception fleet wrapped in tranquility and riding at anchor in Gravesend Bay, with nary a Russian in sight I will draw a vell over the scene that ensued in that alter cabin. The sorrows, the rage and the fury of the great are not for the gaze of the vulgar; but it is sufficient to say that an admiral went back in a tugboat, with his cocked nat squeezed to a pancake, and plously wishing from his inmost heart that a Russian Prince and a telegraphic operator were in —

But mistakes will happen. The steamer Russia had been telegraphed; it was read Russian and translated Grand Duke—a triumph of ingenuity—at

sea.

A constant watch is kept from the masthead of the various vessels, and one of them, the Tallapoosa, is anchored in the main channel, which makes it very improbable that the arrival of the Russians will be announced in New York before it is known on board. The weather is overcast and cloudy with a nor casteriy breeze.

Visit of the Russian Minister-The Reception

Details Finally Agreed On.
The Navy Yard tug Rocket was despatched to the foot of Twenty-fourth street, North River, for the purposes of bringing off to the fleet the Russian Minister Count Catacazy, on a visit for on board, and preparations were made for firing the regulation salute of fifteen guns. The Rocket did not come alongside until a few minutes after sundown, and as no salute can be given when

Rocket did not come alongside until a few minutes after sundown, and as no salute can be given when the fiag is lowered that part of the ceremony had to be dispensed with. He was, however, received by Captain Davenport at the gangway, and presented to Admiral Rowan and his chief of staff, Lieutenant Commander Robson. The band at the same time played the Russian national air. Pay Director Endridge, United States Navy, accompanied Count Ostacazy. The party were conducted to the Admiral's cabin and partook of dinner. A conference was held between the Admiral and the Minister tonching the reception of the Grand Duke. The following was agreed upon, "Ainch will set at rest much of the discussion which has agitated people and papers for some weeks past:—

The Russian Minister has had Mr. Aspinwall's steam yacht Day Dream placed at his service, and on the squadron being signalled will proceed down the bay and be the first to board the Svetland. The reception squadron will weigh anchor and proceed to meet the Russian squadron and will salute the Russian men-of-war up the bay. On arriving off the Battery Admiral's flag. The vessels will then form in line and escort the Russian men-of-war up the bay. On arriving off the Battery Admiral Rowan's barge will be lowered, and he will be rowed on board the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the Russian flagship to pay a complimentary visit to the covered on board the Mary Powell. As this takes place the vessels will fire the royal salute. Once on board, the much longed for will be within the grasp of the Reception Committee and the city programme, as announced, will be carried out. Upon the arrival at the Clarendon the Prince will be consumed at Washing not made the culmination of the Russic, which, it more made the culmination of the Riess in the Prince's honor, will make everything else in New York pale before its glory of "lair women and brave men." The Grand Duke will not remain more than six days in the vicinity of New York.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Thuringia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe

will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the

AUSTRALASIA.

Material Progress of the Colonial Peoples and Money from the United States.

Purchases of Wool for New England-Gold and Tin Produce-Evidence in the Tishborne Baronetcy Suit-Government Reform and Territorial Development in New Zealand.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HEBALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 6, 1872, The steamer Moses Taylor, which arrived to-day, sailed from Auckland, October 5. She prings the following news from Australasia:— New South Water.

Advices from Sydney are to September 29. The steamship City of Adelaide arrived from San

Hall has withdrawn his San Francisco line of steamers pending the decision of the conference now being held at Melbourne in reference to the postal and border duties questions. The steamer Nebraska arrived on the 18th of the

month with eight days later European telegraphic news than was received by the previous Suez mast. A gentleman who arrived by the Nebraska is remillion of dollars for shipment direct, on account of New York and Boston manufacturers. A pocketbook, the property of the claimant of the

Tichborne baronetcy, has been found at Wagge Wagga, where he formerly restded. The book con ins some important entries in the handwriting De Castro, and its possession is being contested by the agents of the ittigants in Tichborne vs. Land

ington.
The gold product is steadily increasing. Tin is found in the New England colony. Quecasland.

quired in the different parts of the country.

Captain Paterson, of the Jason, has been comnitted for trial for kidnapping Polynesians.

Sugar growing is progressing satisfactorily, and Anthony Trollope is making a tour of the Darling

Downs. He is hospitably received. Victoria.

The Victoria government has sent instructions to ts general agent in London, which will ensure the establishment of a regular line of steamers between England to Melbourne via the Cape of Good Hope. A wool ship has been laid on for New York direct. Evidence bearing on the celebrated Tichborns

Evidence bearing on the celebrated Tichborne case is being sought for on both sides in Victoria. The records of the Castlemaine and other police courts for 1852, 1830 and 1861, and of Melbourne Jalin the same years, have been copied, attested and sent to England.

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has adopted; a resolution in favor of monthly steam communication with San Francisco to alternate with the Pacific and Oriental Company's boats.

New Zealand. The colonial revenue has decreased during the year heavily, leaving a deflott of £76,000. It is preposed to increase the stamp duties and impose a tax on cerea's, rice, timber and emigrants.

Various reforms are proposed in the administration of the government and the conduct of the public works, with a view to reducing the public works, with a view to reducing the public of tailroad in the colony, with the aid of the home government.

home government.
Sailed, ship East Lothian, for New York.
Breadsturs very dull; California flour shipments not yet sold. Flax—There is an increased demand at advanced rates; £22 to £25 are offered. Gum—There is a good supply at £27 per ton.

The sentence of death passed on Tupple, the barriser, for the murder of Walsh, has been commuted to transportation for life.

Tasmania The government has made a demand on the Lanceston and Western Railway Company for the overdue interest on the decentures issued for the overstruction of the railway, amounting to £24,000. The commissioners are unable to meet the demand, owing to the railway being unremunerative. South Australia.

A party is about to be fitted out at Adelaide to

THE WEATHER.

WAR DRPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SUMAL OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 6-1 & M.

Symopsis for the Past Toonty-nur Hours.

The low tarometer which was Saturday night of

The low barometer which was cape Hatteras has moved northeast and eastward. followed by clear weather along the entire on Lake Superior has extended rapidly southeast ward, with cold northeast winds on the lakes. The temperature is below zero, with a northeast horricane on Mount Washington. Last night's reports are not received from Wisconsin and Lake Superior

Probabilities.
The barometer will probably rise very generally on Monday from the lakes to the Gulf and to the on Monday from the lakes to the Gulf and to the Atlantic coast, with clear weather in the Gulf and Southern States, and cold northerly winds in the Middle and Eastern States, increasing to brisk for a short time to-night from Cape May to Cape Cod. Brisk north-east winds with threatening weather continue on Lakes Michigan and Erie, but in the absence of Northwestern reports severe gales cannot be asticipated. Cautionary signals are ordered at Cape May.

BLOODY BARROOM BATTLE.

At a late hour on Saturday night two men entered the store formerly known as Dussmann's, at the foot of Union Hill, near Hoboken, and had remained foot of Union Hill, near Hoboken, and had remained there for some time when they began to demand liquor without money, as is alleged. The barkeeper refused, and finally ordered the men out, as they were becoming riotous in their conduct. The men refused to leave the premises, and the barkeeper undertook to eject them by force, when they dragged him to the sidewalk, knocked him down and ceathim in a frightful manner about the head. When they desisted the barkeeper rose and, entering the store, procured a pistol, but, through some mishap, its coalents exploded before he could present it as his assailants. The latter made good their escape, but a warrant is to be issued for their arrest to-day,

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

NOVEMBER 6. 1870—The French government refused to accept the Prussians' terms, and M. Thiers' negotiations with Bismarck for an armistice were broken off.

Battle of Ingour; the Russians defeated by the Turks under Omar Pacha.

1793—Philip Egalité, Duke of Orleans, guillotined in Paris.

1632—Battle of Lutzen; the Swedes defeated the Austrians, but lost their great commander, King Gustayus Adolphus.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES, 251 Broadway, corner Marray street

A.-Phalon's New Perfames, "I LOVE YOU", and "WHITE ROSE." Any Fire Infallibly Prevented by Using

By impregnating or painting wooden or brick buildings, bridges, railroad car houses, stations, shingles, paverness, Ac. Bricks and mortar soaked in the soluble glass wil. Ake them as solid as grantic blocks, also fire and water proon. It can be mixed with any minoral color and applied with a ordinary brush as a paint. We offer it in concentrated liquid, which will stand three dilutions with water, in barran of 40 gallons, at reduced price. of to gallone, at reduced price.

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Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avecorner of Twenty-fifth street.—Furnished Rooms; extable; dinner at at 2; gontlemen's baths day and ladies' Turkish and electric baths day and svenings.

A1.—Mr. House, 324 East Fifey-third street, will tell you his place was given up to die, but miraculously saved by WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTS. For Diamends, Watches and Jewelry Go GEORGE C. ALLEN, 34 Broadway, near Fourteenth

Gentlemen's Silk Flats, Seven Belfars. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadwa

The Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine—The best and observed first class machines in the world; price from \$4500 \$400; easy payments. Salvacoom III Broadwa The New Disinfectant, Brosse-Chlor non-poisonous and oderless, destroys all disagreeable and prevents contagion. Frequency only by TLDEN 176 William street, flow fork. Sold by dragusts.

Trusses, Einstie Stockings, Abdominal Sup-porters, Shoulder Braces, &c., &c. Dr. GLOVER, 10 Am greet, actioining Herald office.